Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Castles in the Air. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. EARND OPERA HOUSE—S-Bohemian Girl
MADISON QUARE THEATRE—S:30—Bean Brummel.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE

PALMER'S THEATRE-S-The Sea King. TERRACE GARDEN—8-15.—Vice-Admiral.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8:15.—Ragian's Way.

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New-Pork Daily Tribmie

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1890.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Provisional Government of San Salvador has handed the administration of affairs over to General Guirola. —— The captain of the British warship Emerald has closed two lobster — Λ monster petition got up by the publicans in favor of the licensing clause of the Taxation bill was presented in the House of Commons ==== The cholera in Valencia, Spain, is decreasing. = A reception was given to the Kendals in London'

Congress.-Both branches in session. = Senate: The bill for the admission of Wyoming was further debated, but no vote was reached. The House: Messrs, Lodge, of Massachusetts: Rowell, of Illinois; Hemphill, of South Carolina, and others, spoke on the Federal Election bill. - The President nominated Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Batchelder to be Quartermaster-General of the Army.

Domestic.-Bishop Potter pronounced the oration and R. W. Gilder composed the ode for the Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard. ——— Commencement exercises were held at Dartmouth, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Bates, and other institutions. === The American Association of Civil Engineers met at Cresson, Penn. —— The Illinois Central officials refused to grant the request of the strikers. —— The Cornell University crew defeated the crew from the University of Pennsylvania on the Thames at New-London. === Ex-Treasurer Hemingway, of Mississippi, was sentenced to prison. === G. W. Delamater, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, was received by his friends at Meadville. — Jean Valjean and Dawson won the races at Charter Oak Park.

City and Suburban.-The Committee on Superior City Courfs of the Judiciary Convention adopted a resolution recommending that appeals from the the Superior Court of New-York City should go to the General Term of the Supreme Court, ---The commencement exercises of the Normal College were held, = John H. Fanning, assistant superintendent of the public schools, died suddenly Why the captain of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius missed the trial of the Phřladelphia. The Kings County Board of Supervisors refused to accept the sums for county expenses offered by the Board of Estimate. - Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Bella B., Strathmeath, Reclare, Firenzi, Senorita and Philosophy. = Stocks dull and under local influences' lower, clos

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with dry air and slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 783-4.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$1.45 for three months. The address of the paper can be changed as often as desired.

It is semi-officially reported that the maximum speed of the Philadelphia in the trial on Wednesday was 193-4 knots, and that the average was 19 1-2 knots. This, if confirmed, will put \$100,000 in the pockets of the Cramps, which will, of course, be gratifying to them; and, equally of course, it will be gratifying to everybody that the new cruiser has proved so speedy. TRIBUNE readers will not fail to note that the estimate made in our correspondent's dispatch yesterday was that the Philadelphia was taking a 20-knot pace.

There seems to be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of reorganizing the judicial machinery in this city among the members of the committee appointed by the Judiciary Convention to consider this subject. Yesterday's meeting, however, developed considerable difference of opinion on the question as to how sweeping the changes should be. The resolution finally adopted was conservative enough; it leaves the Superior Court and the Court of Common Pleas undisturbed, but abolishes their General Terms, providing that all appeals shall go to the General Term of the Supreme Court. This resolution must be accepted as provisionally disposing of the matter. There is no doubt that it will stir up discussion among members of the bar.

The House yesterday passed the bill giving fifteen days' vacation each year to clerks in first and second class postoffices. So far good. When the matter was up Mr. Flower warmly advocated its passage, and in connection with it he also urged the enactment of the measure making eight hours a day's work for postoffice The point was well taken, and THE TRIBUNE heartily seconds Mr. Flower's suggestion. The justice of the demand for eight hours on the part of these hard-worked and not too well-paid men is apparent without further elaboration. If the bill is considered purely on its merits, it will become a law without fail, as it as weedly ought.

In the case of the City of Rome, which recently ran against Fastnet Rock, the British Board of Trade has come to the conclusion that the mishap was caused by Captain Young's failure to attend to the warnings of the lead.

the vessel was due to chance rather than skill, and has confessed his inability to explain how she came to be five miles out of her course. The brief accounts of the testimony transmitted by cable seemed to leave Captain Young in a bad position, and hence the decision of the court is not surprising. Judgment has not yet been passed upon him, but it will doubtless afford a needed warning to commanders who choose to take risks in order to maintain high speed. The repeated narrow escapes from disaster at sea this season seem to have impressed the Board of Trade.

Our staff correspondent's letter from St. John's, printed to-day, discusses the position of the Newfoundlanders in the present controversy. They certainly are able to make out a strong case for themselves, and it is evident from their talk and actions that they will not hesitate to resort to extreme measures in defence of their rights. The effects of the French claims and operations, this letter shows, have been extremely harmful to the colonists. The fact that the French bounty system has reduced the average earnings of the Newfoundland fishermen from \$600 or \$800 to \$250 a year is a sufficient illustration of this. It is not in the least surprising that, in the circumstances, they have naught but contempt for the compacts of the 'dead-and-gone kings."

THE DECISION ON SILVER.

The House has sustained Speaker Reed and the decision of the Republican caucus, and there is an end of the free coinage business for this session. Indeed, the majority is so large that, even if there should be no action at this session and the subject should be again brought up at the next session of the same Congress, silver men will probably have the good sense not to insist upon free coinage. With much less than a majority in the House, and a certainty that the President's veto would render a two-thirds vote necessary, the silver producers will see the expediency of taking what they can get. Had they been wise, silver men would never have departed from the agreement to support the Jones bill, which was more than they should have asked or should now get. It is a measure less safe, and for that reason less desirable for silver producers, than the House bill, and yet far preferable to the Free-Coinage Act for which silver men in Congress have voted. The estimate of Speaker Reed proved ac-

curate, and the free-coinage Republicans were almost exactly balanced by Democrats who opposed free coinage. But the geographical limits of the division in each party are remarkable. Reckoning Mr. Featherstone of Arkansas as an Independent, there were twenty-two Republicans who voted for unlimited coinage of silver. Of these only seven represented silver-producing States, or less than a third, namely, two from California (out of four Republicans), and one each from Nevada, Oregon, Montana, Colorado and South Dakota. But Kansas, which raises no silver, cast every one of its seven votes for unlimited coinage, and Nebraska its three votes, making ten from those two States which produce no silver. The rest came from Illinois, two out of thirteen Republicans, one out of four from Missouri, one out of three from Indiana, and one out of sixteen from Ohio, or in all five out of thirty six Republican votes from these four States. He The would account for the wanderings of Kansas and Nebraska members must look, not for silver mines in those States, but for Farmers' Alliances and the peculiar notions which certain demagogues have led them to adopt. On the other hand, every Democratic vote against free coinage came from a State touched by salt water. New-York gave ten Democratic votes, and would have given several more if members had respected the will of the people here; Pennsylvania gave four, New-Jersey, Massachusetts and Maryland two each, and Connecticut and South Carolina one each. hundreds of thousands in all parts of the coun-It is but fair to say that some other Democrats try will wait impatiently for the result of the might have voted the same way had their party been responsible for legislation. But as the records stand, the Republican party votes more than six to one against unlimited coinage, while the Democratic party votes about five to one in favor of unlimited coinage of silver.

The question now is whether the Conference Committee will compromise away an essential part of the important victory which the Republicans of the House have achieved. At Washington the impression is that the committee will consent to a purchase of \$4,500,000 silver bullion monthly, and the issue of certificates redeemable in "coin" without bullion redemption. The statement that the President would sign such a measure, if thrust upon him by Republican majorities in the two houses, may or may not be correct. But no such measure should be sent to him by Republican votes. At the best, it can only be considered a makeshift, excusable for the moment, and safe only for a year or two. Even safety for a short time will hardly be conceded by prudent financiers, who know how swiftly money markets discount possible dangers. Uncertainty and hesitation would not promote industries nor bring foreign capital into the country for investment, and may not keep the large foreign capital already invested here. A bill that involves danger and doubt is not one that a Republican Congress ought to send to a Re publican President.

AMERICAN EXAMPLE.

The new Constitution of Brazil bears throughout a strong impress of American ideas and influence. It is the embodiment of the eloquent sentiment expressed last December by Barboza, Minister of Finance; "Our greatest wish in this moment is to model the new Brazilian Republic according to the Constitution of the United States, and to develop and consolidate our friendship and commercial relations with that incomparable nation." As the revolution was primarily a revolt against centralization, it was necessary to provide in the fundamental law safeguards for home rule in the federated States. The American Constitution supplied a practical model suited to the requirements of the Brazilian States. . The Electoral College and equal representation of the States in the Senate are American principles directly applicable to the new federal republie and of the highest utility in the readjustment of the relations and connections between the National and State administrations. The Venezuelan system, based theoretically upon extreme ideas of the absolute sovereignty of the States, but in its practical operation reduced to a highly centralized form of government, was wisely rejected. The American Constitution was preferred, because it furnished the framework for a strong national administration, separate in its functions and acting independently of the Federal Legislature, and at the same time did not interfere with the autonomy of the States.

The revolutionary leaders have begun, but not completed, a work of vast proportionsthe political reorganization of a country almost as large as the United States. Under the Empire the Presidents of the twenty federated Provinces were cog-wheels of the administrative machine at Rio. Under the Republic

to elect their own Governors and to conduct their own administration. From the outline of the Constitution which has been furnished to the American press, it is not entirely clear whether the principle of autonomy has been carried to its logical conclusion; but in the reconstitution of the conditions of local and national government the theory and practice of the United States will inevitably be adopted. The National Administration will continue to derive its financial supplies from the States, but will be restrained from exerting that despotic control over local administration and taxation which impaired the popularity and authority of the Imperial system. It will be a most formidable task to redistribute administrative powers and fiscal burdens so equitably as to prevent outbreaks of sectional jealousy and so effectively as to maintain unimpaired the supremacy of the National Government, The practical success of the United States in reconciling diverse interests and overcoming similar obstacles will encourage the revolutionary leaders to hope that similar results may be accomplished in Brazil.

It is only when the force of republican example is unerringly discerned, as it is in the establishment of the new political order in Brazil, that Americans are brought to an adequate sense of realization of their share in the world's work. The successful revolution of 1776 not only precipitated the French Revolution of 1789, which culminated in the fulness of time in the political order established by Thiers and Gambetta, but involved also the revolt of the Spanish and Central American colonies against odious despotism. The league of continental republics now completed by the addition of Brazil owes its origin and its progress in self-development to the traditions of American liberty and to the constitutional practice of the United States. The doctrine of Protection-the gospel of economic independence-has prevailed the world over by the force of American example; and Free Trade, Mr. Gladstone himself being the witness, has not made progress. What may not America accomplish for the highest ends of progressive civilization, if it constantly exerts its influence by pacific means but with commanding force, and wisely employs its prestige? Here is Brazil with a Constitution closely modelled after that of the United States heartily advocating arbitration as a beneficent system for averting war on the continent. Let the United States co-operate enthusiastically with the new republic, and the greatest work of modern civilization will be accomplished. War will be abolished, at least on one continent, and not by the preaching of Cobden's free-trade gospel, but by the diplomacy of a league of high tariff nations consecrated to pacific industry.

THE GREAT BOATRACE. However the opinions of college faculties and corporations respecting undergraduate athletic contests may vary, and however the management and spirit of these amateur competitions may be criticised, there is no doubt that they have been so conducted in recent years as to increase enormously their interest for the general public. The time is not remote when they possessed attractions for only a very limited circle outside of college walls, and passed absolutely unnoticed by a vast majority of busy men. Within a decade they have acquired national prominence, and two or three of them are now reckened among the most conspicuous, exciting, and enjoyable diversions in the whole list of outdoor sports. The Princeton-Yale football game, for example, draws more spectators to the Berkeley Oval than assemble anywhere else for a kindred purpose, except only when the Suburban is run at Sheepshead Bay. Not more than two or three times during the season are professional games of baseball witnessed by as many thousands as gathered for the Yale-Princeton matches on two recent afternoons. To-day boat-race between Harvard and Yale at New London, which probably ten thousand persons will be there to sec.

This very feature of popularity is the one to which some critics of intercollegiate contests most strenuously object. They complain that it indicates how far beyond their legitimate domain these rivalries have passed, and proves the existence of a strong professional spirit if not of objectionable professional methods. It does not seem to us that this indictment will hold. We should say rather that the natural instinct which makes a superlative display of power and discipline and skill alluring recognizes in these college contests the highest type of physical competition. The guarantee of absolute honesty and succrity is perfect. It has never crossed the mind of the most pessimistic sceptic that any consideration except an insatiable desire to win actuates a college nine or team or crew; and such unselfish exhibi tions of loyalty and valor are not so common as to be inconspicuous.

The same conditions of zeal and determination have always prevailed, but for many years the standard of excellence in college sports was comparatively low, and hence they were unable to secure the attention of the general public. But of late they have approached, on every field, the measure of professional attainment, while in oarsmanship the colleges actnally set the standard. There is no professional crew in the world which could reasonably be expected to row down the winners of today's race. That struggle will be one of the most beautiful and inspiriting spectacles which physical prowess and perfection can offer. The way of a ship in the sea" was one of the things which were "too wonderful" for the inspired writer. The way of an eight-oased boat propelled by college champions over the placid surface of the Thames, whether in the New World or the Old, is not too wonderful, but just wonderful enough for those who have the fortune to behold it. May the better crew win, and both crews break the old record!

COMBINATIONS VS. INDIVIDUALS.

The decision of the Court of Appeals regarding the Sugar Trust contains one pregnant statement. In respect to the violation of legal obligations, by the virtual abdication of its powers and duties by a corporation, the reasoning is not novel though strongly put, and the points which mark the distinction between the creation of a trust and an absolute sale of stocks are forcibly stated. But the court devotes less attention than might have been expected to the abundant evidence that this particular trust had been managed in hostility to public interests. On that branch of the question the decision only urges that the offending company had suspended production, thus lessening the supply in the market. But the point which seems to have greatest weight with the court, and which invites serious consideration, is that a combination of corporations possesses powers "vastly exceeding any possibilities of individual ownership," and that "the State seeks to protect individuals rather than combinations.'

It has been the principal and strongest argument of those who favor the trust form of organization that it does confer extraordinary The captain has admitted that the escape of these Provinces will naturally be converted and almost unlimited power. Constantly men

into as many autonomous States empowered | have reasoned, "because this new and tremendous engine far surpasses in force all former modes of organizing capital for industrial or trading purposes, therefore it is a great and irresistible step forward, which the industrial and commercial world will not suffer to be hindered." But now the Court of Appeals, in the State which has larger commercial and industrial interests than any other in the Union, declares that this same boasted superiority of power is a fatal objection to trusts, which makes them hostile to public welfare, because the public properly aims to protect the multitude of individuals rather than the few combinations. If it did not, government would

cease to exist for the benefit of the people. The mere possession of power vastly superior to that which individuals can wield, according to the spirit of this decision, is mimical to the welfare of the great body of individuals, and therefore to the public. It appears to be assumed that a power deliberately sought because it is superior to that of individuals will inevitably be wielded in a manner hostile to individual interests. There can be no reasonable dispute as to the correctness of this inference. The purpose of every such combination is to obtain enough power to suppress or crush individual competition, and that power is in fact always exerted to the utmost whenever individual competition threatens the interests of the combination.

BALM FOR FAMILY DISCORD. A case which may be of much practical importance to men has just been brought to light in Newark. Twenty years ago one John Conway married a certain Kate McNamara. The bride was dressed in some sort of soft elinging stuff, while the groom wore the conventional black. quote from a contemporaneous newspaper account. But John proved fickle and two weeks after the ceremony he disappeared. Detectives were employed to look him up. The sorrowing wife herself discovered that he had been making inquiries around town about the West, that he had bought ticket for Denver and that he had been scen to board the Western express train. These facts she communicated to the detectives, who were working for \$10 a day. She told them that she believed that her husband had gone West. They laughed at her. The buying of a ticket and the entering of a train were merely tricks to throw them off the track. They were not the men to be thrown off the track. Their theory was that, while walking about the suburbs, a balloon with a long drag-rope had passed over Mr. Conway, the way. They worked on this theory six m when, Mrs. Conway not being able to pay them longer, they dropped the case.

But we wander from the more important points of the story. Despite the efforts of the detectives about a month ago Conway returned. Twenty years had whitened his bair, but they had also brought him a stock of good horse-sense. He de-termined to hunt up his wife. He found her matron of a local insane asylum. He told her that her theory had been right and that of the detectives wrong-that he had been West and had become wealthy. She repulsed him and applied for a divorce. He returned to his home in Helena, Montana. Here he went around among his busi ness friends-merchants, manufacturers, bankers of his integrity, morality and general good standing in the community, which paper was signed by every man he approached. Armed with this which somewhat resembled a petition asking to be appointed postmaster, the business-like Conway returned to Newark and laid if at his wife's feet as he had laid his young heart twenty years be fore. She read the recommendation, carefully examined the signatures, took his hand and told him that all was forgiven. The next day they both disappeared from Newark. Local detectives hinted darkly at a predatory balloon, but the fact is that they had both gone to Helena, Montana.

The bearings of which tale lie in the application of it. Men are often detained at the office late at night by business of the most important nature or they are obliged to sit up till nearly morning with a sick friend-the alarming frequency with which business comes in and friends are taken ill late in the night is too well known to need further comment on our part. But how frecently, also, does a man's wife seem to whether he has any business or any friends at 2 . m., though he assure her of both repeatedly Now, it seems to us that when a man gets home t 3:30 in the morning, after having a misunder standing with the front gate and a long search for a vagrant key-hole, we repeat, after getting in and hanging his hat on the chandelier, it would be a most excellent time to produce a long testimonial signed by his business associates as to his integrity, morality and sobriety. In view of the effect that such a document produced in Newark after twenty years, who can doubt its value after only a few hours? Steadying himself by the hat-rack, let a man read the landatory resolutions of his associates in business and in cluding the policeman on that beat), and how often would it produce family harmony and bring peace and happiness! Time alone is needed to give the Newark idea popularity all over the

COLLEGE CHAPLAINS.

Recent years have witnessed a remarkable and gratifying quickening of interest in the two great spheres of religion and education in this country. It is now coming to be more and more recognized that the two are mutually dependent on each other. Sane and rational views of religion are promoted and strengthened by the spread of intelligence, while on the other hand, education, in the widest meaning of the word, is incomplete without those elements of morolity and virtue which it is the special business of religion to

In view of these generally admitted facts, it is somewhat strange that colleges generally have not made more of the office of college chaplain. That the men who have held and now hold this office are faithful Christian men is cheerfully ad-That they conscientiously perform the duties for which they were appointed is also true. But that is not at all the point we desire to make. It is rather that those duties are entirely too narrow and restricted, and call for little more than a routine and perfunctory performance of a few official acts. For this reason college chaplains have not been able, even if they were willing, to wield that influence over the students which they might wield under more favorable circumstances. It cannot be denied, also, that in many instances college chaplains have had the reputation, whether deserved or not, of being good but prosy old fossils, who neither understood nor sympathized with the earnest though chaotic ideas and convictions of

the young men in their charge. But the time has come when American colleges might wisely make the college chaplaincy something more than a name. This age is one of intense religious earnestness and speculation, the problems of religion than college students. If in some way the functions of college chaplains were enlarged, so as to give them a chance to influence and mould the moral life of the students, and if then men of genius, tact and quick sympathy were appointed as chaplains, it is certain that they would play a large and important part in the college education of the future. Such men would not only teach students the true relation between religion in its broadest sense and culture, but they could do much to encourage the dawning science of comparative religion. And in this way they would be serving the interests of education quite as effectually as those of religion.

The recent experiment of optional religious services at Harvard, involving as it does the employment of great thinkers, scholars and preachers like Phillips Brooks, Lyman Abbott and

Dr. Munger as chaplains, has been a gratifying The chaplains, each of whom serves only a short time, are listened to with eager and respectful attention by a large proportion of the students: and after the services many of those who have heard them seek them for private talks on the great themes of life and destiny. Surely Americans, who are so practical in all things, will not fail to see the great possibilities for both religion and education in the hitherto restricted office of college chaplain, an office which may easily be made to occupy an honorable and influential position in the American university of

Prince Bismarck's removal from the head of affairs in Berlin appears to have had a disastrous effect upon the Prime Ministers of the various nations of Europe. His withdrawal to Friedrichsruhe was quickly followed by the resignation of the Premiers of Hungary, Bavaria, France, Portugal and Servia, while those of Wartemberg, Saxony and Baden have already announced their intention of retiring from office at an early date. Moreover, M. de Giers at St. Petersburg is about to make way for Prince Lobanoff. Lord Salisbury is on the eve of a general election, which is likely to prove disastrous to the Tories, and Senor Sagasta at Madrid and Signor Crispi at Rome exist in an atmosphere of political crises, each of which seems destined to prove fatal.

A second edition of The Tribune Extra containing the text of the Tariff bill as reported to the House, the majority report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Secretary Rusk's official report on Agricultural Depression, has been issued. It now has in an appendix the amend-ments made to the bill during its passage through the House and also those offered by the Senate Committee on Finance. This Extra is having a large and increasing sale. Price, 25 cents.

The Eccentric Club is seemingly endeavoring to justify its name in its warfare against "shrill, piercing noises" caused by the elevated trains when the brakes are applied as the trains approach the stations. If the noises are as " abomiable" as the Eccentric Club makes out, they certainly ought to be suppressed.

The scandal caused by the sale of immoral literature at the bookstalls of the railway stations in Belgium has reached such a height that M. Van den Peereboom, who is the Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Pailroads, has been forced to adopt the extraordinary course of suppressing the sale of books on all property belonging to the Railroad Department. All bookstalls at the various rail way stations have been abolished. Although the remedy thus applied is of a singularly arbitrary nature, yet no objection has been publicly expressed against its enforcement. This is perhaps tue to the fact that the newspapers believe that it will largely increase their circulation. For being now the only form of literature permitted to be sold at the railway stations, travellers will no longer be tempted into buying lighter forms

A messenger boy was actually seen running in Broadway yesterday. We have no doubt that when he reached the office his offence met with the punishment it so justly deserved. Such a revolutionary departure from the code of the messenger service could merit only one fate.

"In luck when the children die" is a saying which has become so terribly common among the lower classes of Great Britain, that a bill has been introduced in the House of Lords restricting the present system of children's life insurance. this system the appalling mortality among the offspring of the poorer classes in England is partially attributable. A child's funeral costs about \$5, and a drunken parent who has his little one's life insured for \$30, or \$6, which is the average amount, reaps a profit of \$25 by its death. The bill, which has been drawn up and put forward in Parliament by the Bishop of Peterborough, provides that the insurance shall be limited to the burial expenses, and paid directly by the company to the undertaker, no payment of any kind being made to the family. Collusion between the latter and the undertaker is to be punishable as a misdemeanor.

Mayor Chapin is getting more credit than be deserves for a contingent lowering of the Brooklyn tax-rate. It was a Republican Legislature that emacted measures which after the sinking-fund paper of the remarkable fact that arrangements and enable the city to reduce its expenditures largely.

A matter of general importance which has not heretofore, to the best of our knowledge and belief, ever been the subject of a judicial opinion, is about to come before the courts of New-Jersey It is the question whether a person who disapproves the sentiments which are uttered by another on any public occasion has the lawful right to express his feelings by the accepted method of hissing, The case grew out of a girl's hissing at a school exhibition, which produced what is picturesquely described as a "scrimmage," and the scrimmage resolved itself into a lawsuit. In such a matter the court will, of course, rise above prejudice into the region where principle reigns supreme, and render its decision in accordance with the ideas that embedy the essence of the great underlying doctrines of jurisprudence.

A measure is now before the British Parliament which has for its object the official and systematic registration of farriers and shoeing smiths throughout the country. It is proposed that no one should be permitted to shoe horses who has not previously obtained from the Farriers' Company a diploma, which would only be delivered after careful examination into the man's technical and practical knowledge of the business. The latter is one in which technical instruction is essentially requisite. For unskilful treatment, whether in medicine, surgery, or even in the shoe ing of a horse, is only one remove from criminal carelessness, and whereas the human creature are able to protest and complain, the poor beast is obliged to bear in silence, and can only indicate its suffering by a limp.

PERSONAL.

Senator Aldrich has gone to New-Brunswick to kill

The Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech will, on September 10. cave the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Albany and go to san Francisco, where he will take the Rev Dr. R. Harcourt's place as pastor of the Howard street Methodist Episcopal Church, while Dr. Harcourt will come to Albany to take Dr. Leech's place. Dr. Harcourt is well remembered in this part of the country, having held several pastorates in Newark, Jersey City and elsewhere. He has not found the climate of the Pacific Coast favorable to his health, and is glad

The Due d'Aumale has given up his house in Brus sels and has sent his books, pictures, china, etc., to Chantilly.

The German Emperor pays his servants starvation

Professor Angeli has finished a portrait of the Ger uan Empress, in which Her Majesty is represented seated on a terrace, dressed in a soft gray silk gown, trimmed with embroidery of the same hue. Crossed over the breast is the orange-colored scarf of the order of the Black Eagle. The Empress wears strings of pearls wound round her neck and wrists, and of pearls wound round her neck and wrists, and a handsome diadem of diamonds in her hair; in her hands, which are folded, she carries a fan of gray ostrich feathers, the color of which harmonizes with the rest of the picture. The opinions, on the whole, as a work of art, are various. Some artists maintain that the background of the picture, which is of the same grayish hue, does not throw up the figure suffi-ciently. The likeness is good, and the painting very finely finished.

Mr. C. A. Eastman, the young Sioux chief who was graduated at the Boston University College of Medigraduated at the hoston University College of Medicine the other day, is well remembered, says "The Boston Advertiser," "by all Dartmouth graduates of the past few years. He 'came on the campus' in the autumn of 'si, and at ohee proved a star attraction for the freshman class of '87. Football and cane rushes were then in vogue at Hanover, and they were pretty vigorous ones, too. Mr. Eastman's Indian blood at once asserted itself, and he was always in

the hottest of the fray, where his great strength and courage were very valuable. The sophs acquired hearty respect for him in these little scrimmages, and always acted as if they were afraid he might suddenly go into the wholesale scalping business, And when the great final cane rush came off and the freshmen stood in solid columns, bared to the walst, and bodies well oiled, awaiting the onslaught of the sophomores, Mr. Eastman was in the front rank with shoulders gleaming and black eyes full of light. Mr. Eastman had his full regalia of a sloux chief at college, and sometimes he would invite the boys into his room, and don his feathers and buckshins to the great admiration of the humble freshmen who were allowed to attend the ceremony. The old fire of the plains would rise, and he would get enthusiastic in telling of his many thrilling adventures. Finally the exhibition would lead up to a fierce warwhoop, and then the meeting would adjourn. The young Indian had all the self-possession of his race, and he could enter any parlor in Hanover with perfect equanimity. Society had no terrors for the child of the plains. Though not a ladier man he could face any battery of feminine eyes without the least embarrassment. When Matthew Arnold was at Hanover he expressed a desire to meet Mr. Eastman, as he had been told that there was a full-blooded Sloux in college. The great critic evidently expected to see something of the Wild West order, with war paint and moccasins. When the two came together, the calm dignity of the student so overcame the learned Englishman that he stammered and blushed and came off deededly second best in the interview. Dr. Eastman is now going back to help his people, and he carries with him the good wishes of many friends in the East." of the sophomores, Mr. Eastman was in the front

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Philadelphia is feeling jubilant again. There are indications that the population will be at least fifty or sixty more than the estimate.

BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING.

FORE AND AFTER TA
Pienic morning,
Bright and fair,
Golden sunshine,
Ealmy air,
What a pleasure !
Thus to go
Where the woodland
Breezes blow.
Happy hours,
Free from care,
Joy and beauty
Everywhere.
Through the leafy
Woods we'll stray,
Gracions, gladsome
Pienic day.

Picnic evening.
What a plight!
Ratned from 10
O'clock till night
Flossy garments,
Once so nice,
Filled with mud
And beggars! lice,
Dinner ruined,
Pics and cakes
Food for ants
And carden snakes.

And garden snakes, Full of doleful

Dank dismay, Dirty, drizzly Pienie day,

According to Mr. Wilder, the Editor of Sillie News. Haven Palladium," out of the 125 men connected with the daily press of Connecticut, 81 are church members, Connecticut is the land of steady habits.

Mixed Cronology.—Jimmy-How old are you, Tommy!
Tommy-I dunno: on the railroad I'm always under
twelve, but when dad hired our flat, I was fifteen!
-(Puck.

the oldest of the British Colonial Universities, and by a special Royal charter it has the exclusive right to consays a writer in "The Boston Transcript," is the Acadia f the fair Evangeline; the long main building faces down a beautiful sylvan eminence, with the chapel to association and nature add much to the picturesqueness of the centennial procession and the festal decorations of the buildings. Dr. courtney, now bishop of Nova scotia, is ex-officio head of the board of governors, and the archbishop of Canterbury is the patron.

Came Over With the Conqueror,—Mrs. Michigan Avenue (of Chicago)—I would like you to engrave my coat-of-arms on the seal of this ring. Jeweller-Yes, madam. What does it consist of? Mrs. Michigan Avenue—Ah! I leave the selection entirely to you; only put a lot of ilons in it and a charming dragon of two.—(Jewellers' Circular.

"The Halifax Herald" prints one of Bill Nye's peculiar acticles in which he treats the Prince of Wales with the most marked familiarity. Time was when a Canadian paper would have been mobbed for printing such an article, even in fun. But that time has passed. A Business-Eyed Glrl.-Timpany deweller)-Say, Bob-by, come here, and tell me, like a good little boy, if you ever heard your sister. Gwendolin, say anything about

me.

Bobby—Yesterday she said to mamma that it would be a good thing for you if you married her, as then the wedding ring would cost you nothing and all her friends would buy the presents at your store; and perhaps you might sell them afterward.—(Jewellers' Cir-

Here are two or three amusing blunders that have just occurred in examinations in Boston public schools; One little girl informed those who had read her history grims came to Massachusetts for the purpose of fighting the buttle of Bunker Hill." Another said: "In 1682 William Penn explored Pennsylvania with a crew of 2 nahers." In another paper, a small boy, who had evidently heard that the English people were fond of neats, said that of all the countries, he had rather visit England, because he would like to see the Thames River and the Beef Eaters.

Decreased Opportunities.— There goes a man who has just refrired after the darky years on the bench!?

"You don't say so! Amussed a considerable fortune, I suppose."

"I dunno. There's not so much profit in show.

"I danno. There's not so much profit in shoe-making as there used to be."—(American Grocer.

The teacher of the B grade in a suburban school. says "The Cincinnati Times Star," had a very bright lass of pupils. Among these, one boy, Harry R-, was unusually quick, and delighted in putting questions at the teacher to test her on explaining fine points. On one occasion the teacher had, with much argument and rhetoric, been inculcating the fact that the noun "army," for grammatical purposes, was nenter gender. The puzzled expression of the class was slowly drifting away like a morning fog, but it still hung over Harry's face. Suddenly the ruling passion saw the opportunity, and quick as a flash came the question, "Miss F—, what gender is the Salvation question, "Miss F-, what gender is the Salvation Army!" The teacher gave it up, and that was the happiest B grade for the next two minutes you ever

They'll Do It Every Time. -- By the way," spoke up one of the group, "what true is it!"

Every man looked at his vatch, answered "ten minutes past 4," and replaced his timepiece in his

eg pardon," said the quescioner a few seconds but I didn't understand distinctly. What later, but I didn't understand distinctly. What time did you say?"

Every man in the crowd took his watch out again, consulted it as before, gave the same answer, and the designing wretch had won a let if \$1.50,—(Chicago Tribune.

WHY STOP AT BEERI From The Norwich Bulletin.

From The Norwich Bulletin.

There is no country on the face of the earth suffering more than this from all manner of food adulterations, and no country where the unscripplous poisoner has less to fear. If those who desire pure food will exercise the same energy as those who desire pure beer, perhaps a grand reform can be brought about.

NOW WATCH FOR THE HCWL.

From The Washington Post.

Those boom towns which have been ergaged in overestimating their population are preparity to say some
very hard things of the census enumerators.

A CUMPROUS WAY TO GET MONEY.

A CUMBROUS WAY TO GET MONEY.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The recent gold shipments from New-York are explained on the ground that the German Government is hourding gold, even at a loss, is make the buillion balance of the Eank of Germant equal to that of the Eank of France. How the Grenbackers must chickle at the dander headed German Jovernment for going to all this trouble in hoarding gold if it wants money for an expected emergency why doesn't it print it?

From The Albany Express. erom 1nd Allany Expures.

Our Democratic friends will have to get up yestry early in the norming if the expect to find Mr. Reed getting into a position which his party wil not

SITTING UP ALL NIGHT WOULDN'T HELP.

YES; SAY IN JERSEY CITY.

From The Boston Journal.

Some of the Democratic papers are declaring that the Democrats will see to it that the requisite petitions are forthcoming in every Northern (Congressional) District, so that the North as well as the south may have full trial of the provisions of the system droposed Federal Election law). They appear to repart this as a serious threat. We hope nothing will deter them from carrying it into execution. THE MOST EARNEST COLLEGE STUDENT